

The Intelligencer

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.
Manning and Whitney in the cabinet may be interpreted—No Mogwumps Need Apply.

Is Cleveland a reformer what's the matter with Manning? Daniel roasts high on the giant oak of reform.

The next time Gov. Wilson goes campaigning they want ask him to promise. They will want him a catch from "Hamlet" "Sweet!"

Aspirants for the Wellsburg Postoffice are going to submit their cause to the dread arbitration of the primary. Do we hear any responsive echo in the Hall City?

WATKINSON'S "Star-eyed Goddess of Reform" blinked her eye and ducked her head when Cleveland asked her to take Dan Manning for a partner in the wild whirl of reform.

The prohibitionists have presented a memorial to the President asking him to banish alcoholic beverages from the table on official occasions. The President is greatly indebted to the prohibitionists.

It is explained that our own ex-Senator Davis was left out because Bayard was put in, Delaware and West Virginia being too close together. Well, New York is pretty close together, and she furnished two of a kind.

Where is Governor Wilson's staff? Isn't he going to have any military titles to lean upon? Why, bless his innocent Kanawha soul, he is already in a state of siege! And how does he expect lead to prosperity a State with no more colonelism than West Virginia has?

OFFICE-SEEKERS who have taken their trunks to Washington ready to go to housekeeping are notified that they will have time to see the sights before the President is ready to assign them to duty. And then the Delaware orchards are not far off, and the peach-gathering season cometh on apace.

WHY the Columbus Democratic Glee Club serenaded Senator Payne the day after the inauguration he asked the lyric patriots to sing him the new national anthem, "Turn the Rascals Out." On this the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer remarks: "Democrats think this trifling little incident, coming from the source it did, is significant at this time." In other words, they smile at the Civil Service quarter-section of the inaugural address. A hungry man clutches at a ham bone.

WHEN the State of West Virginia was under Republican control the sessions of the Legislature were annual. After the State passed into Democratic hands, the sessions were made biennial, and a Democratic Legislature does in forty-five days what a Republican Legislature did in ninety days.

The Constitution of the State providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature was ratified August 20, 1872. The first biennial session under the new Constitution began in November, 1872, (less than ninety days after its ratification) and continued until April 7, 1873, when it was adjourned until October 25, 1873, and continued until the last of December, 1873.

The next biennial session occurred in a little over a year, to-wit: January 13, 1875, the Legislature remaining in session until February 29, 1875, when it adjourned until November 10, 1875, and remained in session until December 23, 1875.

The two houses of 1877, having "a large amount of business before them that could not be matured before the time, when by the constitutional limitation the present session would expire," the session was extended. So with the session of 1879 and the session of 1881. And then an extra session was called which assembled January 11, 1882, and remained in session until March 28, 1882. The session of 1883 was not extended.

It thus appears that every session of the Legislature under the new Constitution, except the one of 1883, has been "extended," and that in the meantime we have had two long extra sessions. The session of 1885 would have been "extended" but for the action of the Republican members. This is the record of the Democratic party in this regard. Wherefore we are moved to agree with our neighbor, the Register, that the "newspapers that do not have the record of their party at hand, had better not 'monkey' into it!"

Think Logan Will Get There.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—Illinois Republicans now in the city say the presence of Representative Morrison here at this time is an ill omen for the Democrats in the Senatorial contest progressing in their State. They represent that he has abandoned hope of being the successor of Senator Logan without the interposition of the new Legislature, and that he has had a conference with President Cleveland, and is doing all he can to secure the influence of the Executive, and unless it is promised Mr. Morrison will not return to the capital of the State to conduct his Senatorial campaign.

A Valuable Baikal.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 6.—Three men yesterday attacked a boy on Walnut street, near Eighth street, and attempted to take a basket from him. Citizens prevented this and the men walked away. The boy pointed out one of the men and was arrested. At the hearing to-day the boy's employer, James L. Shaw, stated that the basket contained bonds and other securities valued at \$40,000, and he had sent the prisoner to be deposited in the bank. The police regard the men as expert thieves who knew the valuable nature of the boy's load.

Ohio Crop Reports.
COLUMBUS, O., March 6.—The State crop report for March forwarded to Washington to-day shows that 44 percent of the corn crop of 1884 is still in the ground, 40 percent. The report says it is too early to form a clear estimate of the condition of winter wheat, as snow covers a great part of it. In the Southern part of the State it is badly damaged, indicating that the crop of the State cannot reach 75 percent of a full average.

ALL CONFIRMED

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S CABINET

Senator Riddleberger Withdraws His Unlabeled Objections—Small Chat About the Offices and the Department Officials—Washington News and General Gossip.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Although the members of the new Cabinet have not assumed their duties, they are busily engaged in arranging their staff and it is expected that several of them will be announced in a few days.
President Cleveland is already receiving numerous letters containing applications for office as also the new secretaries, but it is understood that few changes will be made in the departments for some time to come. Senators and Representatives who have constituents to please have been informed of this fact. The Cabinet was confirmed in executive session to-day, Riddleberger having abandoned his fabled objections.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Cleveland's Utterances Said to be a Sham.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—The Democrats who felt a cold chill run over them on the reading of the civil service paragraph in Cleveland's inaugural address may take heart again, for none of the leaders of the party think he meant what he said. Editor Bacon, of the Boston Advertiser, was a Mogwump, and he wanted to see Grover Cleveland elected because he hoped that the cause of civil service reform would receive a boost. He goes back to his home at the Hub with a feeling of pure and unadulterated disgust with the outlook. He thinks that the nomination of Manning for Secretary of the Treasury is a death blow to the cause. Manning is a close personal friend of the President, and may be said to fairly represent the personal preference of Mr. Cleveland in the work of "reform," and as Manning is one of the craftiest wire-pulling politicians, as good a representative of the Democratic party as any man in the country, the chances for civil service reform are as gloomy as they well could be. Mr. Bacon, too, disapproves very much of the selection of Judge Endicott for a place in the Cabinet. Endicott is a very much disliked by many Democrats and Republicans in Massachusetts. He is a representative of the old silk stocking, blue blood element, an antiquated and unpopular element, and is passing away.

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AFTER THE FAIR.

SOME ECHOES OF THE EVENT

At Washington Last Wednesday—Incidents in Which West Virginians Figured—The Index of Office-Seekers—Col. White's Nightmare—The Journey Home.

Special Correspondent of the Intelligencer.
The West Virginia contingent at Washington left for home in sections. All the trains leaving the city were crowded, but the majority of those from this State had ingeniously gone to secure good seats, and by going over to Baltimore and starting with the train there, or going to a point on the road outside of the depot and jumping on the train as it approached. Three young men secured seats by the latter ruse, and thinking that possibly a friend might board the train in the depot they piled their grips and overcoats on a fourth seat. When the train stopped every other seat was quickly occupied. This one was eyed longingly by forty or fifty men who were standing up, and about half of them asked, "Is this seat occupied?"

Finally a heavily-built footer reached over the top of the baggage on the floor and sat down. The young fellow in the seat was a light-weight, but he could not stand this quietude.

"Have you a photograph with you?" he asked.

No answer.

"I would like to secure a reminder of your colossal cheek," the youth continued.

Still no answer.

"Did you have any gall at home?" the six-footer was still mum.

"I'll give you my card, and I wish you'd make it a point to call on me next August. Your coyness would be refreshing then."

This was too much. The six-footer burst out: "You talk about cheek! Do you suppose you can pile a cart-load of traps on this seat and keep it while a dozen men are standing up?"

Another member of the party thought it would be time to interfere. Eying the stranger, he asked:

"Do you live in West Virginia?"

"I do," was the reply.

"Well, this young man is from the Third district. I'm sorry I didn't know that!"

"I'm sure I beg his pardon a thousand times!" and he rose, replaced the baggage on the seat and left the car, while several other gentlemen turned and offered their seats to him. The Third district their seats also, to pile something on.

ANOTHER STORY ON COL. WHITE.
A well known young society man who slept with ex-Attorney General White one night at Washington, tells a good one on the Colonel. He says about midnight he was waked up by the Colonel's voice, and heard him say:

"Colonel! Colonel! Colonel!"

"What is the matter, Colonel?"

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RAILROAD STRIKE

IN TEXAS—The Missouri Pacific Men Join the Move.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 6.—The Galveston News-Democrat special says: At ten o'clock this morning by a prearranged whistle as a signal, all the workmen in the Missouri Pacific shops at that place threw down their tools and quit work. A meeting was immediately held and committees appointed to watch the company's property and allow no one to go to work. Two yard engines were left unmolested, but at 3 o'clock while the strikers were holding a meeting up town they received word that loaded cars were being slipped out of the yard by these engines. They went in a body to the yard, captured the engines and locked them up in the round house. It is understood the strikers have determined to allow no passenger coaches to leave the station. A secret meeting was held to-day.

At March 11 the situation remains unchanged. The Executive Committee of the strikers gave notice to-day to A. E. Haynes, master of the machinery department of the Texas Pacific, to leave town in twenty-four hours. Haynes is very obnoxious to the workmen. They assert that he was the prime mover in bringing about the reduction in wages and increasing the hours of labor, and that General Manager Haynes issued the order on plans submitted by Haynes. The strikers seem determined. Good order prevails. Details are watching the shop yards and guarding the company's property. At Longview the strikers are also watching the company's property.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 6.—The News-Palestine, a special says: The striking workmen of the international shop at this place, held a prolonged meeting and finally resolved not to accept the proposition from the Palestine Board of Trade to receive a half of their wages for three months. The town is in a state of excitement over the determined character of the strike. Four freight trains were taken out to-day under the guard of the sheriff and deputies. The strikers at Longview, however, interpreted the first train and side tracked it and drew the fires from the engines.

Strike on the Wabash.
FT. WAYNE, Ind., March 6.—The strike of the Wabash shopmen inaugurated here Tuesday still continues. Fifteen workmen, who refused to come out heretofore, today joined the strikers, leaving as the strikers claim, not a man in the blacksmith shops, and but one man in the carpenter shops. Other departments are deserted except by a few apprentices. The men now on a strike number about 275. The strikers have almost everywhere their hand in organizing the strikers at this point, and many members have been taken into the order to-day and to-night. The men are quiet and orderly, but express a determination to stand firm.

Anticipated Miners' Strike.
PITTSBURGH, March 6.—To-morrow the river miners meet in the convention at Monongahela City. Delegates are expected from all the pools along the river. The principal object of the meeting is to consider the propriety of demanding an advanced rate. The miners are now receiving 24 cents in the first, second and third pools, and two cents in the fourth pool. The miners claim that the rate is too low, and that there will be a demand for a coal supply in which is known as the "spring run," and that the operators can well afford to pay the advance. If they do not meet almost every day, the miners come out as ordered over 7000 men will be idle by the middle of next week.

Accept a Reduction.
CHICAGO, O., March 6.—The State Miners Convention held here to-day, decided to accept the following prices for coal: District No. 1 (Hooking Valley), 40 cents per ton; district 3, 37 1/2 cents; district 6, 34 cents; district 7, 31 cents; district 8, 28 cents; district 9, 25 cents; district 10, 22 cents. This is a reduction of 10 cents per ton all over the State.

CAPTAIN CLOUS.
The Judge Advocate is the Coming Man in Court-Martial History.

DAYTON, March 6.—Captain John Walter Clous, of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, who has been detailed by the President as Judge Advocate in the Hazan court-martial, is sojourning with his family at their home in this city. The newspaper announcement was the first intelligence received by the Captain of his appointment. He is here on a leave of absence, and intended to leave to-morrow for the court-martial at Fort Sill, Okla. He advised the Adjutant General by telegram this morning of his presence here and will await orders. Captain Clous has a fine military record, and has served with distinction.

He is now about 40 years of age, and is a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. He speaks French, German and Spanish in addition to English. He was appointed by the Government to assist in the scientific observations of the transit of Venus at San Antonio, Texas, in the fall of 1882. He acted as Judge Advocate General in the department of Texas under General Augur. While occupying that position he studied the law, and was admitted to practice in the State of Texas. He went into the war of the Rebellion as a private soldier. He fought in all the great battles of the East. He was promoted to a lieutenant for gallant conduct at Malvern Hill. He received numerous official honors and mentions for meritorious service during the war.

Upon the organization of two regiments of colored troops in the regular army he was appointed to a captaincy of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, and has served for the last of the time in the Kansas and Texas frontiers. He is a brother-in-law of Major Bickham, editor of the Dayton Journal, and General Corbin, at present commanding the department of Missouri.

Convicted Pool Sellers.
NEW YORK, March 6.—Paul Bauer, proprietor of the West Brighton hotel, Coney Island, who had pool rooms in his club house opposite the hotel, and said to be worth \$300,000, was recently convicted of pool selling, and to-day in Brooklyn was sentenced to the penitentiary for three months and to pay a fine of \$750.

Thomas Glass, proprietor of the Glass Palace hotel, opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, and convicted of pool selling, was sentenced to two months in the penitentiary and fined \$500.

William Peters, another pool seller was sentenced to twenty days in jail and fined \$100.

Before sentencing Bauer Judge Moore said: "Mr. Bauer comes here after he has been convicted, and he says he will give up this business. It would have been much more to his credit had he never been convicted. The man is a scoundrel, and his place instead of openly defying the law of the land. The question whether pool should be sold upon the race course, is one with which we have nothing to do. It is our duty to enforce the law."

Lots of fun in store for the little children this morning at the Capitol. New skates, something new and nice.

GRANVILLE REGRETS

SOME POINTS OF HIS SPEECH

In Reply to the Duke of Richmond—He as Much as Regret Bismarck's Pardon—The English Army—General Affairs in the Old World—Foreign Notes.

LONDON, March 6.—In the House of Lords to-day, Granville said he felt it to be unbecoming for him to make a long reply to Bismarck's speech in the Reichstag Monday, because Bismarck had raised several points concerning a number of written communications which had been exchanged and a number of dispatches which had been published in the Blue Book before being delivered, and had declared that the dispatches which had been published ought never to have been published. "I hope," said he, "to make such a statement in the regular way to Bismarck as shall show him that the above points may bear a very different color. I sincerely regret that the speech made in the House of Lords, under the pressure of severe party attack, should have annoyed Bismarck, who evidently labored under a misconception. The Duke of Richmond had attacked the government saying 'your own papers show the Egyptian policy to be bad and wrong, and that the Egyptian people are entitled to a free press, and I, therefore, condemn it.' I retorted that the Duke of Richmond had no occasion to complain of Bismarck's disparagement because we failed to follow very closely the policy of the Egyptian people, and I thought perhaps have said (and I did say) that the Egyptian people were not entitled to a free press, and I added, I presumed he did not expect us to abandon all liberty of action in our foreign and colonial policy. The thrust was aimed at the Duke of Richmond, not Bismarck. The latter to my great regret, construed this as having a meaning which I positively assert does not attach to it. Bismarck also complained of my incorrectly describing his advice or policy, which even if true I had no right to mention because it was most confidential.

"Now regarding the words 'take Egypt,' I thought, perhaps, to have used a better phrase. I spoke from written notes, and although the words were not intended to be an annexation, protectorate or even occupation. Nobody could regret more, and nobody would be injured more by a breach of confidence than myself. I did not mean to say that these private communications described by Bismarck in the Reichstag, but to the subsequent declarations which were not confidential. It is not the present hope of England to represent Europe's interest in Egypt for the future. My object is not to defend myself but to correct misapprehensions which are inevitable, when important utterances are telegraphed incorrectly, as frequently happens in Europe. No country more fully and cheerfully appreciates Germany's influence in Egypt than England. No country more fully and cheerfully appreciates Germany's influence in Egypt than England. No country more fully and cheerfully appreciates Germany's influence in Egypt than England.

THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.
Of Great Britain—Some Interesting Facts Connected with It.

LONDON, March 6.—The total enrolled volunteers in Great Britain at the present time is 215,000 men, the greatest number yet attained.

As a commentary upon this important telegram, and in view of the serious demands making at this time upon England's strength, some details of the British military force will be found interesting. The military policy of Great Britain has always been of a hand-to-mouth nature. Instead of considering carefully, writes a critic to the Edinburgh Review, what were England's resources in war, and adjusting the strength of the army to the needs of the country as if her requirements were to be met only as far as the strength of the army at the moment admitted.

In 1800 the total number of effective soldiers was 70,745. That in 1810 there was an English army of 112,518 men. Ten years after there were 111,116. In 1850 the army was reduced to its lowest point, 45,000 men. Since then there has been almost every year an augmentation of 10,000 men. Lord Hatterington, in his speech at the close of last year, stated that the effective strength of the army had been increased, and that there had also been an augmentation of the reserve force of 10,000 men. In 1880 there were 100,000 men. In the estimates of 1884 the appropriation was based on having an effective army of 149,312 men, which was some eight increase over that of the year 1883. The total number of effective soldiers was 70,745. That in 1810 there was an English army of 112,518 men. Ten years after there were 111,116. In 1850 the army was reduced to its lowest point, 45,000 men. Since then there has been almost every year an augmentation of 10,000 men. 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